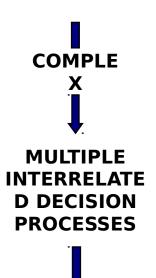
- Executive Summary
- Company Selection for Benchmark
- Quality Assurance Framework
- Benchmark Company Observations
- Industry Quality Assurance Cost Estimates
- Industry Selection of Quality Assurance Methods





## We found that the selection of Quality Assurance methods is not driven by a simple risk assessment model.

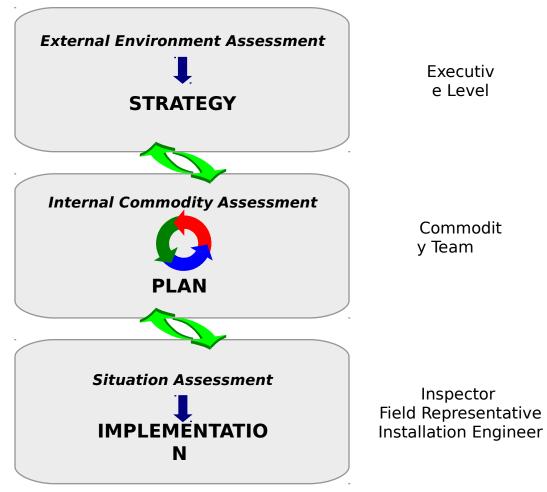
## — Quality Assurance Method Selection —



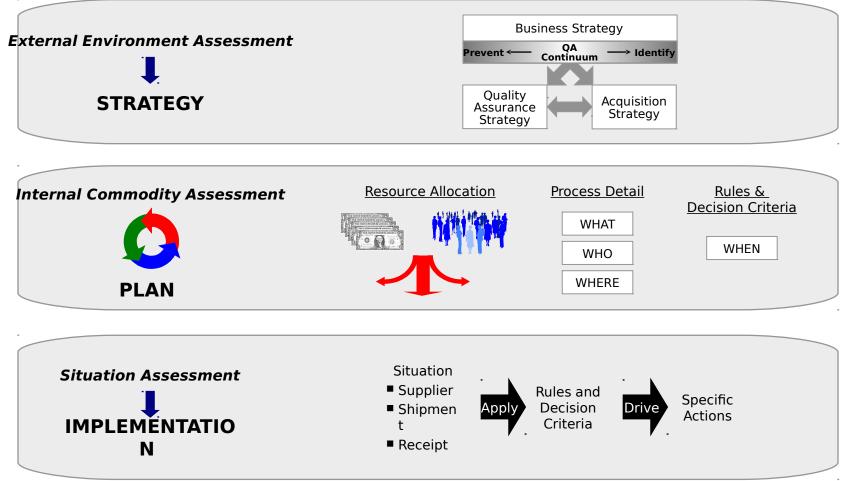
- Parameters for QA implementation are set by top management
- Multiple combinations of QA methods are applied
- QA methods are interdependent never used in isolation
- Risk identification and reduction is inherent in every process
- Automated determination of inspection frequency and sample size



We found a clear link from Quality Assurance Strategy, to commodity-specific Plans, to application of a specific quality assurance method in the world class companies benchmarked.



The Quality Assurance Strategy and Commodity Plan(s) coordinate when, where, and how each quality assurance method is applied.



The External Environment Assessment drives the relative importance of quality by identifying the forces impacting the current and future success of the company, and corresponding responses to those forces.

Strategy

Plan Implementation



Depending on the External Environment, quality may or may not be a key driver of future company success, the Business Strategy defines appropriate supplier quality initiatives.

Strategy Plan

Implementation

| Yes   | = Important                       | <b>IMPORTANCE OF QUALIT</b>            | <u><b>Y</b></u> . | No = Not a Key Driv                   | er |
|-------|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------------------------|----|
| _     |                                   | Competitive Advantage Requires (       | Quality           |                                       |    |
| _     |                                   | <b>Customer Values Quality</b>         |                   |                                       |    |
| _     |                                   | Quality Barrier to Competitive Adv     | antage            |                                       |    |
|       |                                   |  |                   |                                       |    |
| Yes = | Good Potential                    | PARTNERSHIP POTENTIA                   | <u>\L</u>         | No = Low Potentia                     | 1  |
| _     |                                   | Business Philosophy to Partne          | er                | ·                                     |    |
| _     |                                   | Low Turnover of Supplier Bas           | e                 |                                       |    |
| _     |                                   | Good Financial Health of Supplier      | Base              |                                       |    |
| _     | <u>Te</u> chn                     | ology for next generation not curre    | ntly ava          | ailabl <u>e</u>                       |    |
|       |                                   |  |                   |                                       |    |
|       | • Quality Impo<br>• Potential for | ortant  Business Strategy  Partnership | Drive             | ty Not a Key<br>r<br>ership Difficult |    |
|       | Prevent <                         | QA<br>Continuum                        |                   | > Identify                            |    |

6

**Environment Assessment** 

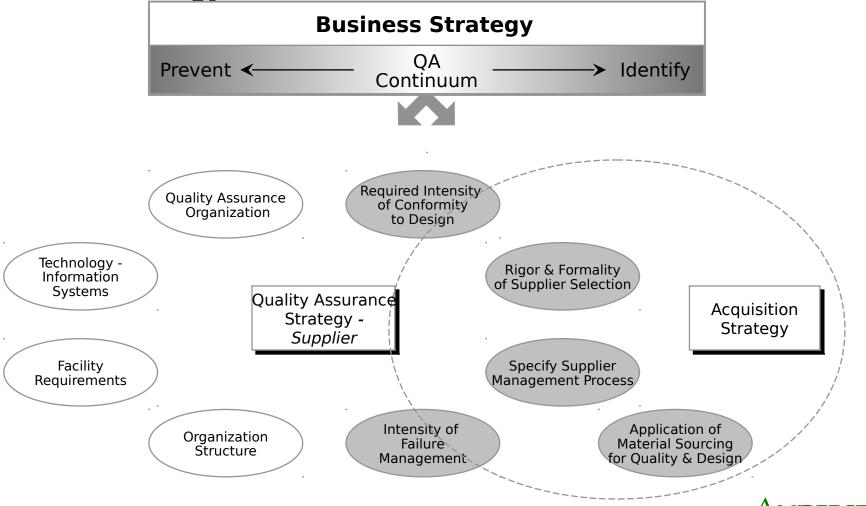


The Quality Assurance and Acquisition Strategies work in unison to define how the quality implications of the business strategy will be achieved.

Strategy

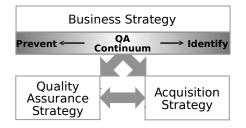
Plan

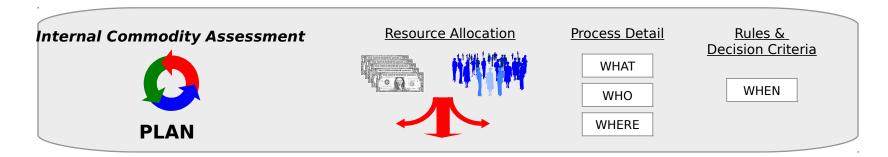
Implementation



#### **External Environment Assessment**











After the Quality Assurance Strategy is defined, commodities are categorized according to business impact and technology risk assessment results, allowing effective resource allocation.

Strategy
Plan
Implementation

## **Categorize Commodities**

Based On Commodity Assessment Results

| Impact/Risk                                  | Highest   | Medium  | Lowest  |
|--|---|---|---|
| Resource<br>Allocation                       | Bulk of available<br>resources allocated<br>here                              | Minimal Very dependent on company's partnering philosophy | Minimal to zero<br>resources<br>allocated                   |
| Target<br>Performance<br>Level               | Achieve high level of confidence in supplier performance                      | Desire to have confidence in supplier                     | Acceptable quality expected                                 |
| Available<br>Quality<br>Assurance<br>Methods | All allowed by QA Strategy Focus on "allowed" methods furthest toward Prevent | performance<br>Less intensity of<br>application           | QA methods<br>applied at<br>minimal<br>intensity, if at all |

Accomplished at Executive Level, based on information from the Commodity Teams



The Commodity Assessment defines how the elements of the Quality Assurance Strategy will be implemented within each commodity based on business and technology risk.

— Commodity Assessment —

| Strategy       |
|----------------|
| Plan           |
| Implementation |

|              | <b>BUSINESS IMPACT</b>  |              |             | <b>TECHNOLOGY RISK</b>   |               |
|--------------|---|--------------|-------------|--|---------------|
| LOW<br>(Yes) |   | HIGH<br>(No) | LOW<br>(No) |  | HIGH<br>(Yes) |
|              | Impact of Non-Conformance Impact of Failure   |              |             | Commodity crucial to current or future competitive advantage                         |               |
|              | • Safety  |              |             | Rapid technology evolution   |               |
|              | <ul><li>Relative to end item operation</li><li>Cost</li><li>Subsequent Processes</li></ul>                            |              |             | Limited supply base with technical capability to produce required product or process |               |
|              | <ul><li>Failure Identification</li><li>Ability to screen in advance</li><li>Identifiable through inspection</li></ul> |              |             | High complexity of product or manufacturing process                                  |               |

#### **OTHER BUSINESS FACTORS**

Department of Transportation
(DOT) Certification of Suppliers
Required
Industry Certification Required
Acceptable Quality History
DOT mandated Quality
Assurance Actions

Yes = Business Impact
Reduced

Yes = "Drives" Quality
Plan

The commodity team must assess how far specific suppliers are from the target performance level and how far the company is from being able to implement the strategy to develop suppliers to that level.

|     | Strategy    |
|-----|-------------|
|     | Plan        |
| lmp | lementation |

- Assessment of Supplier Base
- Historical quality performance of supplier
- Where supplier is within the qualification process
- Is the supplier certified?
- Supplier assessment performance
  - To include assessment rating and any open action items
- Volume
- Supplier's willingness to improve

- Assessment of Company -
- Building a business case
  - Tailored to the company
  - Iterative
- Cost Factors
  - Expected benefit of each potential method
- Expertise and availability of resources
  - What's the easiest way for us to do this?

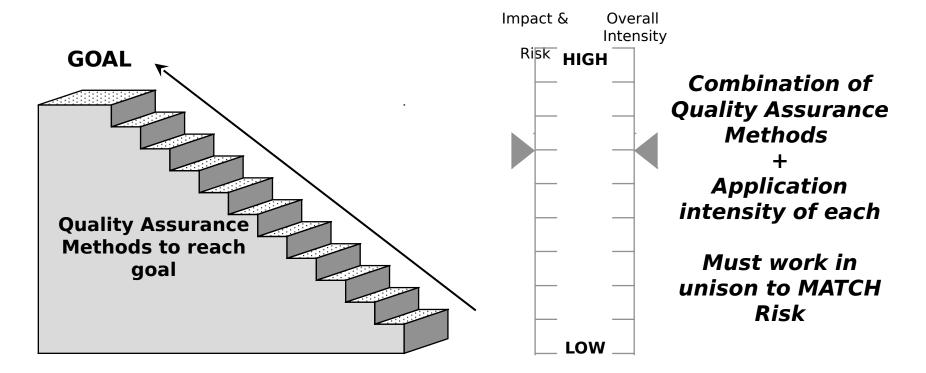


Based on the previous assessment, the company develops a plan to develop suppliers to move suppliers to target performance level while maintaining the quality of current acquisitions.

Strategy
Plan
Implementation

- Methods to Develop Suppliers -

— Methods to Ensure Quality —





For each Quality Assurance Method selected for use, the commodity team must define process detail and determine criteria for application, this becomes the

Strategy
Plan
Implementation

implementation plan — Process Design —

Rules & Decision Criteria -

WHEN

WHAT

- INTERNAL
  - Team Composition

**WHO** 

- Owning Organization
- - Supplier's site

**WHERE** 

- Receiving
- Engineering
- Organization 
  Outside Lab

Critical characteristics or focus areas

methods or

procedures

Specific

Documentation of results

### **OUTSOURCE**

- Third Party
- Industry Group
- Supplier

## **OBJECTIVES**

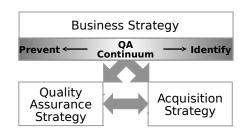
- Define when quality assurance actions should be performed, and the intensity
- Define response to defects
- Balance Quality Assurance methods to minimize risk
- Put responsibility for quality on supplier, SMARTLY

May require definition by Part Number

Defined for Each Quality Assurance Method Selected for Use

#### **External Environment Assessment**





#### **Internal Commodity Assessment**







#### Process Detail

WHAT WHO WHERE

# Rules & Decision Criteria

WHEN

#### Situation Assessment



#### Situation

- Supplier
- Shipmen
- Receipt







Once the Quality Assurance strategy is defined, and the general commodity Quality Assurance Plan is developed, implementation of the specific quality assurance method is driven by the current situation.

**Apply** 

Strategy Plan Implementation

— Situation Assessment Flowchart —

### **Situation**

- Sapprementormance
- Shipment characteristics
- Receipt

## Rules and Decision Criteria

**Drive** 

- Who
- What
- Where
- When

# Specific Actions Specific

Specific method and intensity of application tailored to the situation



# Feedback is exchanged continuously throughout the acquisition timeline to re-adjust the Quality Assurance Strategy as necessary.

